

FIFA president on forthcoming championship

FIFA president Joao Havelange told a recent press conference in Algiers that Yugoslavia and Italy have offered to host the 1980 world championship. He further added that Colombia had not yet confirmed its willingness to stage the 1980 world championship, stressing that it still has, until October 1972, to make up its mind. Belgium and Holland have launched an unusual bid to hold a joint world championship, though FIFA has yet to consider this idea, Havelange announced.

Asked about FIFA's attitude to artificial pitches, Havelange said FIFA will send out a questionnaire to all national federations and that the answers received would be used as a basis for reaching agreement on this problem. Havelange added that FIFA was worried by the increasing numbers of injuries on such pitches.

Gripping semifinals in the offing

On April 10, Kiev Dynamo will be taking on Tbilisi Dynamo in a home Cup semifinals game, while Dnepropetrovsk Dnepr will clash at home with Moscow Torpedo.

The Cup final is scheduled for May 9.

Ice hockey news

Jilava Dukla has won the Czechoslovak championship with 74 points, ahead of Poldi with 62 and G. Litvinov with 50 points.

After the 776 NHL games out of the total 840, which are to be played out until April 4, New York Islanders lead with 107 points, followed by Montreal Canadiens with 103 and Edmonton Oilers with a point less. The clubs most likely to miss a 16-strong elite Stanley Cup are Toronto, Detroit, Colorado, Hartford and Washington.

Coveted trophy for Hungarian club

The Hungarian Spartacus chess club have won the European Winners Cup, beating Soviet Burevestnik, twice title holder, 6.5-5.5, in the home finale.

International Grandmasters Istvan Szem and Yuri Balashov led their respective teams.

'MOSCOW NEWS' TOP AWARDS



Hayley Price (Great Britain). • Gurdial Singh (India). • Peter Georgiev (Bulgaria).

(Continued from page 1)

tionally strong nations in the sport such as the USSR, Bulgaria, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Japan, China and Cuba dominated the event, boasting complex elements and competitions which would have done justice to major spectacles.

The competition is justly called a contest of prospective stars—in fact, all Soviet gymnasts who subsequently became famous entered the competition at one time or another, though not all of them were to win top awards such as the one, for instance, with Dityana, Tkachov, Akopyan and Shaposhnikova.

There is general consensus among authoritative experts, for instance Yuri Titov, President of the International Gymnastics Federation of the USSR, that the competition helps each contender to gain top-level international experience since its standards come very close to those of the Olympics and world championship; besides, joint practice sessions help upgrade one's skills and facilitate the sharing of experience.

OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS PASS JUDGEMENT

I share the joy of Natasja Yurchenko and of her coach, Vladislav Rastorovsky who also coached me at one time. Natasja is a well-known gymnast, but injuries have often upset the plans, said Lyudmila Turishcheva, Deputy Chief Judge.

I liked the women's performances, she continued. Young competitors put on fairly complex programmes answering to the new requirements. Sophisticated elements and exciting link-ups could be said to be the keynotes of the programmes displayed by the girls from Bulgaria, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and, of course, from the USSR, she stressed.



American coach Dan Connolly cheering up gymnast Thomas Bearth. • Chinese gymnast, Ju Fu getting ready to perform. • Photographers at competitions of this sort put in as much effort as athletes.

The competition showed that male gymnastics is aiming for more complex programmes, and for more polished and novel elements, commented USSR junior squad coach Nikolai Andrianov. At the same time, many gymnasts are striving for expressiveness.

TILL WE MEET AGAIN

This is my luckiest year—I was awarded the Master of Sport ranking and came second overall in the "Moscow News" Competition.

Bulgarian Boryana Stoyanova told a press conference. Now I can set my sights on the world championship—at least, the competition had boosted my confidence.

I think this is the first such "Moscow News" Competition where so many awards went to foreign competitors, which testifies to a strong tournament field, noted Polish entrant Leszek Gorak. The awards, too, were so beautiful

as to provide an irresistible enticement to everyone.

— My coach and I tried out novel elements, said British girl Hayley Price. We'll have to make changes at home to make my programme more complex.

— I regret my failure in the beam, said Chinese girl Ju Fu, which is the only thing that got me down at the competition.

American gymnasts hope to do well in their home Olympic games, but to achieve this we need to keep pace with all novel trends and know about the rivals' potential, and this is why we are here in Moscow, emphasized American Cindy

The International Gymnastics Competition for the Prize offered by "Moscow News" was covered by our correspondents Alexander Butschenko, Alexander Sokolov, Yevgeny Leitlang, Zoya Rastin; photos by Boris Kaufman and Andrey Knyazev.

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The Soviet public strongly condemns the new campaign of terror which the Israeli aggressors have unleashed on the occupied Palestinian lands, says a statement issued by the Soviet Committee of Friendship and Solidarity with the Arab Peoples of Palestine.

The Soviet people, the document stresses, resolutely support both the just struggle of the Palestinian resistance movement in the occupied lands, and the struggle of the Palestinian people as a whole for independence including their right to a state of their own.

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Perez de Cuellar: stepping up efforts for Middle East settlement

Bern. In an interview with the Swiss "Tages Anziger" newspaper, UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar spoke as follows: a vacuum is forming in the settlement of the Middle East problem. This calls for renewed efforts on the part of the United Nations, the Security Council and the General Assembly in the search for a settlement of the problem. The Middle East problem has to be considered within a wide, global framework, with the participa-

tion of the Soviet Union. This can only be achieved within the framework of the United Nations since it is the only organization where all those involved — Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the USA and the USSR, as well as other interested countries — are already seated round one table.

The UN Secretary General spoke in favour of working for a political settlement of the Afghanistan situation.

Nicaragua: DESIRE FOR PEACE

Managua. The United States is stepping up its subversive activities aimed against Nicaragua, at aggravating tension in Central America and at pushing the governments in the region into provocative action, said Sergio Ramirez, member of the Steering Council of the National Reconstruction Government.

S. Ramirez was resolute in his denunciation of the position taken by the Honduras rulers who, giving in to pressure from Washington, had chosen to embark on a policy of hostile ac-

tions against the Sandinista people's revolution, a sure way of increasing tension in the relations between the two countries.

Under the circumstances, he said, our government shows patience and presence of mind by trying to prevent any further deterioration in the situation. At the present time, Nicaragua is making enormous efforts to preserve peace in Central America. We believe that true peace cannot be achieved through false elections which fail to take into account the real interests of the Central American peoples.

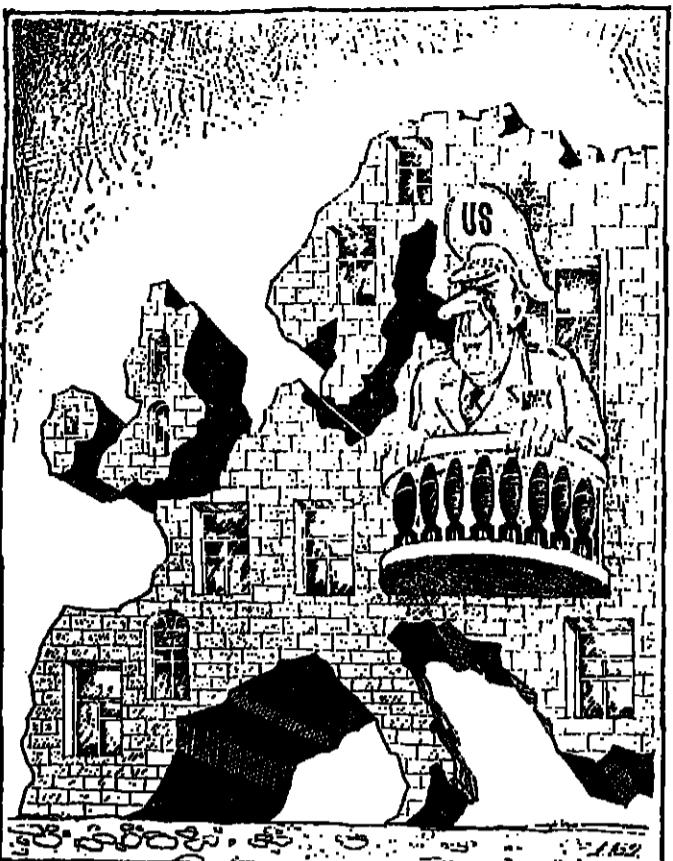
Narasimha RAO: India ready to contribute to Afghan settlement

Dehi. The Indian Minister of External Affairs, Narasimha Rao, has expressed "serious concern over the growing military preparations by Pakistan. Speaking in parliament, he recalled that Pakistan had refused to give guarantees to the Indian government that it would not allow part of its territory to be used for setting up foreign military bases.

Confirming India's position on Afghanistan, Rao said that a withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country would only be pos-

sible provided that the right climate was created. For its part, India is ready to take all necessary steps to enable the interested parties to start a search round the negotiating table for ways towards a political settlement of all the issues involved, the Indian Minister said.

Rao resolutely condemned all attempts to revert to the cold war. The cold war, he stressed, suits only those states which have made it the backbone of their policies.



Western Europe home away from home.
Drawing by Igor Smirnov

Angola's enemies: what are they after?

Luanda. The undeclared war which racist South Africa wages against Angola with the direct support of the United States is the basic cause of tension on Angola's southern borders, said Andre Pitra, Government Commissar for the Huambo province, addressing journalists in the Angolan town of Huambo.

Internal counter-revolution, he said, becomes more active when there is an escalation in South African aggression, encouraged by the Washington administration. An ideological factor, stressed Andre Pitra, is that UNITA bands sent to Angola from the territory of South Africa

can occupied Namibia, have recently received large batches of military equipment and up-to-date weapons, including missiles, from South Africa.

The enemies, external and internal, of the Angolan revolution are determined to create an unstable situation in our country. They try in this way not only to break off the process of revolutionary transformations taking place in Angola, but also to get us to refuse to support the just struggle of the South-West Africa People's Organization and the African National Congress of South Africa. They will never succeed in this, said Andre Pitra.

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VIEWPOINT

Vladimir BOGDANOV

We must learn to think along new lines

Even an unloaded gun will fire, if only once, says a popular saying which goes back to the times when only Asia or Africa were known. But even the short history of nuclear weapons has taught us that they too are subject to chance; that fact is well known to, say, Canadians and Spaniards over whose countries American planes have lost nuclear bombs.

It appears, though, that the Pentagon is planning an accident involving nuclear weapons, with all appropriate terminology — for instance, the code-name "beni lince" means an "accidental" atomic explosion with relatively small danger of radioactive contamination; a "broken arrow" signifies a serious threat of poisoning but no immediate threat of war, etc.

Regrettably, there is more to these "atomic games" than theorizing on various eventualities; the Western media are cul-

something like this: if I could start all over again I would be a plumber, thus sounding his concern over the fact that an invention he was mainly responsible for might in evil hands be a threat to mankind. In all 500,000 leading scientists and engineers are involved in military research worldwide, with nearly 50,000,000 people being involved in arms production. Now there are roughly as many soldiers in the world as there are teachers — can you imagine what this colossal force might do? Way back at the time of the Second World Congress of Defenders of Peace Frederic Joliot-Curie said it seems to me that scientists must be the pioneers of this new great army of peace. Why? Because they understand better than anyone else what modern war using the latest technology created by themselves means.

The Russell-Einstein manifesto addressed to the people of this planet emphasized: We must learn to think along new lines, we must learn to ask ourselves what steps should be taken to gain military victory for the camp we belong to, for no more such steps exist; we must ask ourselves another question: what could be disastrous for all participants?

Scientists may not be able to solve all the problems arising out of the present dangerous world situation, but they can warn the public against the menace of a continued arms race and of the emergence of ever more sophisticated means of destruction. With their great knowledge of the military sphere, they could draw people's attention to the tragic effects of the arms race.

To learn to think along new lines is the imperative of our existence.

Albert Einstein once said

AMERICA TO STAGE NEW WAR GAMES

Washington. According to a spokesman of the Pentagon, the Pentagon is to stage another two series of large-scale naval exercises in the Caribbean.

The five-week manoeuvre, code-named Readex-82, to be held in the first half of April, will be twice as big as a similar exercise held last year and will include American and British warships, among them the American aircraft carriers "Independence" and "Forrestal", plus 200 aircraft.

An even bigger exercise, named Ocean Venture-82, to be held between late April and mid-May, will involve all the American armed forces. The Pentagon makes no bones of the fact. Its goal is to "rehearse" in the region of a Latin American crisis using B-52 strategic bombers, two aircraft carrier groups and AWACS planes.

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Round the Soviet Union

THE MUSIC SCHOOL IN THE OLD RUSSIAN TOWN OF SMOLENSK, 400 KILOMETRES TO THE WEST OF MOSCOW, recently celebrated its 75th anniversary. The school is one of the oldest in the country and named after the great Russian composer Mikhail Glinka, who spent his youth in the town. There are now around 500 gifted children studying at the school which, in its time, has trained many well-known musicians.

THE ENTIRE MAIN STREET IN THE ESTONIAN TOWN OF KINGSIEPP HAS BEEN TURNED INTO A MUSEUM. Doorway displays containing such items as copies of original plans, lists of landlords and tenants from the Middle Ages to this day, and photos of the buildings both prior and after restoration trace the history of each house.

A SPECIAL EXPEDITION HAS BEGUN FILMING THE ARCTIC OCEAN FROM THE AIR. The target area includes the Laptev Sea, the Olenek and Lena gulfs, straits and river estuaries. This is the first time that planes and helicopters have been used for this job, before it was done by using sled and tractor teams, which limited the scope of research. It is hoped that the information obtained will help preserve the purity of seawater and the rich flora of the northern seas.

A DISPLAY OF CZECHOSLOVAK DRAWINGS AND BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS IS NOW ON AT THE ALL-UNION STATE LIBRARY FOR FOREIGN LITERATURE, IN MOSCOW. There are over 300 items by Czech and Slovak artists on view, among these are illustrations to fiction works published in Czechoslovakia over the past few years. There is also a large section of illustrations for works of Russian classical literature.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

NEW HYDROPOWER STATION FOR THE VOLGA

The new hydropower project at Cheboksary will soon add to the existing chain of electric power stations on the Volga. Its 18 turbines, having an aggregate power of 1.5 million kW, will supply 3,500 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy to the Soviet Union's European power network, writes TEKHNKA-MOLODYCHI magazine. The project will increase the use of the Volga's power resources by 87 per cent.

The 14,000 million cu m of water in the Cheboksary reservoir will improve navigation conditions on the Volga between the towns of Gorodets and Cheboksary. This fairly shallow stretch of the river has the heaviest traffic. Now, thanks to the reservoir, heavy cargo ships and comfortable passenger liners will be able to sail unhindered from Moscow down to Astrakhan.

In addition, the reservoir will bring water to the arid lands of the Volga area. In 1972, the Volga reservoir helped reduce the ill effects of the drought and provided many towns with water.

HOW TO LIVE TO BE 100

How many years of life is man allowed by nature? According to V. Kozlov, head of the ethnology sector at the Ethnography Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the human organism is designed to live 90 to 100 years, writes KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. Average life expectancy, however, is 70 years. What prevents man from living the full span of the time allotted to him? What conditions are needed to call forth the longevity possibilities inherent in human beings? Such were the problems which an expedition from the Institute tried recently to solve. The expedition included psychologists, anthropologists, physicians, and biologists in addition to ethnographers.

They started off examining certain groups of the rural population in the Abkhaz ASSR on the Black Sea coast.

Age statistics and local Soviet registers were

Moscow's All-Union State Institute of Cinematography

The All-Union State Institute of Cinematography would make its French counterpart green with envy in view of the huge sums of money and possibilities at its disposal. It enjoys high authority abroad and, most important of all, guarantees employment to all its graduates, wrote a correspondent for "L'Express" after a visit to the Institute.

The Institute was opened on September 1, 1919, 25 students, including Vasilev Pudovkin, who later became a film director of world renown, and other talented figures, started their search for new directions in this in four modest rooms in the studio building of the Moscow Art Theatre. These were the dif-



Students from Sergei Gerasimov's studio on the job.



Director Sergei Bondarchuk, in charge of one of the Institute's studios, discussing a role with Valentin Ganeyev, of Bulgaria, a student from the department of acting.

icult post-revolutionary years. At the beginning no grants were paid to the students. They received a meagre food ration instead: a little flour and several herrings. They were without studios, laboratories, equipment or film. It was not long before a Berlin paper was writing with surprise: "How can it be that in a ruined and hungry country they have organized a higher cinema school, a thing which would have been impossible to do even in Hollywood?"

Today there are 1,500 students attending the Institute's departments of direction, acting, script-writing, camera-work, art, criticism and economics. The Institute today has up-to-date studios with modern equipment, workshops

Gerasimov, incidentally, has his own studio, where he coaches not only would-be directors but actors and actresses as well. Experience has shown that such studios bring forth valuable results.

studied and archive information analyzed. By comparing long-lives' stories with known recorded events it was possible to determine their exact age.

The study of chronological factors, such as social and family organization, economic activity, daily routines, types of food and eating habits has enabled the scientists to put forward several hypotheses of longevity. These include the "labour" theory (longevity is linked to a certain type of economic activity and work schedule) and the "food" theory (longevity is determined by eating patterns).

The study of the so-called genetic group of factors has shown that most probably a separate longevity gene does not exist. A certain regularity, however, is noticeable—as a rule long-living parents give birth to long-living children. There evidently exists a gene or the so-called life staunchness, i.e., an enhanced ability in the organism to adapt itself to environmental conditions. Long-lives also possess certain biological characteristics.

Research into the geographical factors affecting life expectancy has led to the so-called ecological hypothesis of longevity.

Each work of art is beautiful in its own way

A play has to be understood immediately, it has to bring the very first sound. If several visits to the theatre are needed for a play to be understood, if special preparation is required in order to take it in—then this is no theatre. Thus spoke Georgi Anisimov, Bolshoi Theatre director, discussing theatre-spectator relations in SMENA magazine.

It is the spectator's general cultural level, that is important here, rather than any particular preparation for a show. On this level depends a person's sphere of interest, not only in music, but also in drama, and, indeed, in every kind of art. Knowledge is required in order to understand a performance properly and to judge it. Though "Katerina (malova)" and "The Nose" (both to music by Shostakovich) are more difficult to

understand than, say, a light operetta, they should not be referred out of hand from ignorance. In the same way "Hamlet" cannot be measured by the yardstick of the Russian 19th-century playwright Ostrovsky, or Moliere judged according to the laws of the realistic painters of the last century. Each work of art is beautiful in its own way and to build according to its own laws. This sphere of aesthetic interests determines a spectator's attraction to one theatre rather than to another. A director, in turn, should decide, before he starts rehearsing or even chooses a play, what kind of spectator he has in mind and should take his bearings.

Another directorial duty, and a most important one at that, Anisimov insists, is to have a feel for the pulse of life, to be in tune with the man of today and tomorrow rather than with yesterday's man.

NATIONAL SPORTS IN THE FAR EAST

Early in April every year as the Polar night ends, young hunters, reindeer ranchers and fishermen come together in Dudinka, capital of the Taimyr autonomous area, from the northern regions of Siberia to compete in the traditional grand sports spectacular which is very popular with the Evenks, Nganassans, Nenets, Dolgans and other nationalities of the Far North, writes the TVERSTIA paper.

A whole host of attractive local forms of sport have been inherited from early ritual holidays and folk games. These include reindeer sled races, lugs-of-war, throwing axes, jumping over reindeer sleds, etc. To triumph in the latter sport, for instance, one has to be fairly proficient; there can be no question of stopping for a single moment to recover one's breath for another lugs-of-war. Another exciting—and exciting—sport is lassoing the khorei, the slicks used to drive reindeer.

At present national sports in the Far North have taken on a new lease of life, the paper points out. Since 1971 the Taimyr autonomous area has been holding championships, and since 1975 the region team has been competing in the Russian Federation championships. Though "Katerina (malova)" and "The Nose" (both to music by Shostakovich) are more difficult to

New wheels for faster-running trains

The all-rolled railway wheel which are now being produced by the Nizhnednepriski rolling mill in the Ukraine has a double advantage. While existing trains go faster, they last almost twice as long & have a 20-year life as the conventional train wheel. The increased service life is due to the very unusual shape.

Passengers travelling in trains equipped with the wheel have successfully tested, have commented on its unusual smoothness, as well as the lack of the customary metallic rumble. Most long-distance passenger trains will be fitted with the new wheels.

UNDERGROUND LAKES

Lakes of freshwater lie low the arid Mordov steppes of the Northern Caucasus. It has been proved by hydrologists who have drawn up a map of the underground water reserves over a wide zone, including the broadest Northern Ossetia. The map provides the basis for an efficient distribution of water wells which will supply water to towns and shepherds etc.

Underground lakes are especially important for agriculture. An experimental irrigation system making use of these water resources has recently gone into operation. The second stage of the system is soon to be completed.

In the future a whole series of water arteries is to be set up in the Mordov steppes. Irrigation projects fed by underground water supplies have proved their value. The projects pay back in three to five years. Farmers in neighboring Ossetia have shown interest in the Northern Ossetia irrigation projects.

Places to visit

A door into the Middle Ages

A 15th-century caravanserai built in the old part of Baku on the trade route from Iran to Azerbaijan has been turned into a restaurant specializing in Azerbaijani cuisine.

Having restored the intricate architecture of the rooms and the inner courtyard, a surprise lay in wait for the architects. They came across a door lying under a pile of rubble which appeared to lead straight into the bowels of the earth. Additional excavation works were hurriedly undertaken after which it became apparent that the medieval caravanserai was a two-



stone doorway of a medieval caravanserai in Baku, Azerbaijan.

VIEWPOINT

Soviet computers

Vladimir MYASNIKOV, head of the Chief Department for Computer Technology and Management Systems, USSR State Committee for Science and Technology

Over 1,300 computerized process control systems have been introduced in the Soviet Union, including in the metallurgical and petrochemical industries which are known for their complexity. The first stages of management information systems have been completed in a number of Union republics. At present there are over 3,000 thousand computer centres, 2,000 computer control systems for factories and industrial associations, and 200 management information systems for whole industries, including 33 systems working for national and local ministries in the Soviet Union. In particular, management information systems are used to assess various versions of five-year plans.

Such central agencies as the USSR State Planning Committee, the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, the Prices Committee and others, have already completed the development of their computer control systems.

An important stage in the development of nationwide planning is the creation of the basic configuration of a Computerized Planning System for the USSR State Planning Committee and the planning committees of Union republics.

Computer systems of various levels will interact via the country's State Computer Centre Network.

Soviet computers are generally made on the basis of international standards to ensure their compatibility on a software, hardware and logic level with Western computers.

Medium, mini and microcomputers are manufactured in this country on a wide scale. Their performance ranges from 200,000 to 500,000 operations per second, while their main memory has a capacity of 4 to 256 K words. These computers are provided with a family of 70 or so peripheral devices and advanced operating systems. Supercomputers are also produced in this country. These include the Elbrus-1 and Elbrus-2 types which are capable of performing 12 to 125 million operations per second.

The programme for the use and development of computer technology envisages the training of personnel on a nationwide basis.

28 thousand people graduate with a diploma of higher learning a year in this country and 16 thousand with a diploma of secondary learning for further employment in computer technology.

Over 3,000 high echelon managers have improved their knowledge of computers at the Academy of the National Economy.

A cooperation programme im-

plemented with the socialist countries has resulted in the development of 11 models in the series of ES computers supplemented by 100 different models of peripheral devices. Over 46 thousand research and development personnel and over 300 thousand workers are involved in the computer development effort in socialist countries. The past ten years, as a result, have seen a considerable improvement in this field.

The USSR also values highly its cooperation links with leading computer companies in the USA, France, and West Germany.

Science and technology

MIRRORS FOR RADIO WAVES

The reliability of radio and telephone communications has been considerably improved of late in the Dzhambul Region.

The vast distances between the republic's relay stations result in signal attenuation and high noise levels. The Institute of Physics and Mathematics has therefore devised an original system which, not unlike a concave mirror, focuses radio waves, amplifying and directing them towards relay stations.

Polar lights are seen by present-day scientists at giant plasma explosions occurring at great distances from the Earth. During such occurrences the plasma of near-Earth space is heated to tens of millions of degrees. To date scientists have failed to create a lasting, quiet, sufficiently hot plasma in terrestrial laboratories.

The processes taking place in space adjacent to the Earth are mutually conditioned. It is very important therefore to obtain the fullest possible information of the state of the atmosphere and magnetosphere as well as of any changes taking place especially during plasma explosions. The Orel-3 flight will help in the study of these phenomena.

The new system, called a phase correcting reflector, increases the power of a signal fourfold without consuming any additional energy. Such passive reflectors are especially valuable for mountainous areas, where hills hinder communications in the centimetre wavelength band. They require no maintenance and can be installed practically anywhere.

STUDENT ENGINEERS INVENT TURBINE BLADES

Experimental blades for turbines for atomic reactors have been successfully tested in the Arctic conditions—this statement sums up a study of the processes of metal erosion carried out by the student design bureau at the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute.

By using computers, student engineers have found a fundamentally new set of methods for evaluating erosion characteristics. This should increase fourfold the service life of turbine blades. The use of such blades on the "Lenin" icebreaker alone will save 250 thousand roubles a year.

The high scientific level of the Leningrad Polytechnical students' work has been confirmed by the dozens of patents granted for their inventions, and by numerous articles in the institute's publications.

Cheetahs galore

in Moscow Zoo

Nangi and Merh, two female cheetahs, have given birth to three and six young respectively.

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OF INTEREST

Johannes' violins

It has become traditional on the island of Hiliumaa, in Estonia, to present the best village band with a violin, guitar or fiddle (fiddle) bearing the initials "J.S." These fiddles stand for Johannes Sooster, a local self-taught maker of musical instruments.

Johannes Sooster, a local self-taught maker of musical instruments, has travelled many a forest path, cane in hand. When they hear the sound of his fiddle tapping in a forest, lumbermen know that it is old and well-made.

A present of hand-made violin or guitar is highly valued in the Sooster family. If all the instruments made by Johannes Sooster were collected together, they would amount to a big string orchestra.

Experienced instructors under the guidance of doctors teach the trainees to move in diving suits underwater, to weld and drill metal, and to disentangle ships' screws from cables.

There is an ever growing need in well-qualified divers, as today all the sea-going ships have special equipment for performing minor repair operations out at sea.



ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES



Bulat OKUDZHAVА

"When people find my story interesting I am happy. If they don't—I take it as a failure. Our life is composed of the intermingling of lucky creative ventures and of failures. My whole life has turned out well. It was difficult and I managed to overcome the difficulties." These words were spoken by 37-year-old Bulat Okudzhava, a well-known Soviet author and songwriter.

He has written six volumes of verse, two long stories, two film scripts, three historical novels, and several short stories. But it is his songs which have brought most fame to Okudzhava. He writes the music for them and performs them himself. "Like almost everyone else, I

started writing verse when I was a boy," says Okudzhava. "Such a pastime isn't serious, of course, yet there is something in it: children like to make up rhymes, they enjoy rhythm, and are attracted by songs. This is only natural. And I followed on like everybody else... I only started thinking in poetic images when I was about thirty-five. It was then that I started writing seriously, it became a means of self-expression with me. Then everything moved very fast from writing verse I wanted to sing it, I next wrote songs and then began to write prose."

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FINNISH FILMS ON SOVIET SCREENS

The life of Mati Lassila, a Finnish classical writer, the inhumanity of the war unleashed by Hitler against the peoples of Europe, the drama of Finnish workers who left their homeland in search of work, and relations between people of different generations—such are the themes of four Finnish films now being shown in Moscow and other Soviet cities as part of the Finnish Film Week.

Delegation chief and managing director of the Film Fund, Jorma Donner, told a press conference at Soviet Suyosinformkino that he was convinced that both Finland and the USSR are anxious to promote creative cooperation, to make new joint productions and to exchange film delegations. Donner further stressed the great popularity in Finland of films by Andrei Tarkovsky, Nikita Mikhalkov, Emir Kusturica, and

of those by other Soviet directors and expressed an interest in retrospectives of Soviet film classics.

Alexander DONSKOI

SONGS FROM NORTHERN RUSSIA FOR PARIS

The Northern Russian Folk Choir has left for a month-long tour of Western Europe during which they will give 24 concerts in France, Luxembourg and Switzerland. According to tradition, the choir, which is just back from a tour of the Volga towns, gave a performance of their West European repertoire to home audiences.

It will start off its European tour in Paris in the "Olympia" concert hall.

'FIESTA' ON STAGE

The Leningrad Maly Drama Theatre has staged E. Hemingway's "Fiesta" ("The Sun Also Rises"). In our country this is the first time that an attempt has been made to dramatize this well-known book. Hemingway's prose doesn't adapt easily to the stage, says producer E. Padve. We tried to find a dramatic equivalent to the work and to develop the moral and philosophical problems the book raises as well as its anti-war thrust, he stressed.

N. Lavrov plays Jake Barnes. Choreographic scenes based on Spanish folk dances form an organic part of the production. "Fiesta" is the theatre's first attempt at Hemingway. Meanwhile at the Leningrad Komsomol Theatre there is a production of "For Whom the Bell Tolls".

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WHAT'S ON!

April 3-5

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 3 (mat) — Rosin, "The Barber of Seville" (opera); 3 (eve) — Delibes, "Coppélia" (ballet); 4 (mat) — Cyrowetz, Carafa, "Natalia" (ballet performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble); 4 (eve) — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet); 5 — Khachaturian, "Cavene" (ballet performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 3 — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera); 4 (mat) — Doubble-ill; Bartok, "The Wooden Prince"; Svetlanov, "The Red Guelde Rose" (ballets); 4 (eve) — Verdi, "Otello" (opera).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkin-skaya St.), 3 (mat); 5 — Feltman, "An Old Comedy"; 3 (eve) — Milyutin, "Circus in a Flurry"; 4 (mat, eve) — Grokhovsky, "Quadrille".

Variety Theatre (20/2 Bernevskaya Embankment), 3, 4 — A variety programme "Ryan A Cat Appreciates a Kind Word".

Grand Concert Hall at the Olympic Village, 3-4 — Leningrad Theatre of Miniatures. "The Mystery of the Theatre" — a programme featuring Arkady Rakitin.

FILMS

A Tee for Beirayat (Italy, in 2 parts). The story of a lawyer who

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